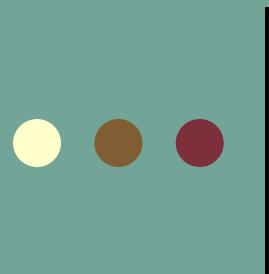


Climate Change Impacts on Water and Agriculture in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Basins

Larry Dale², Brian Joyce¹, David Purkey¹, Mike
Kiparski⁴ and Michael Hanemann³



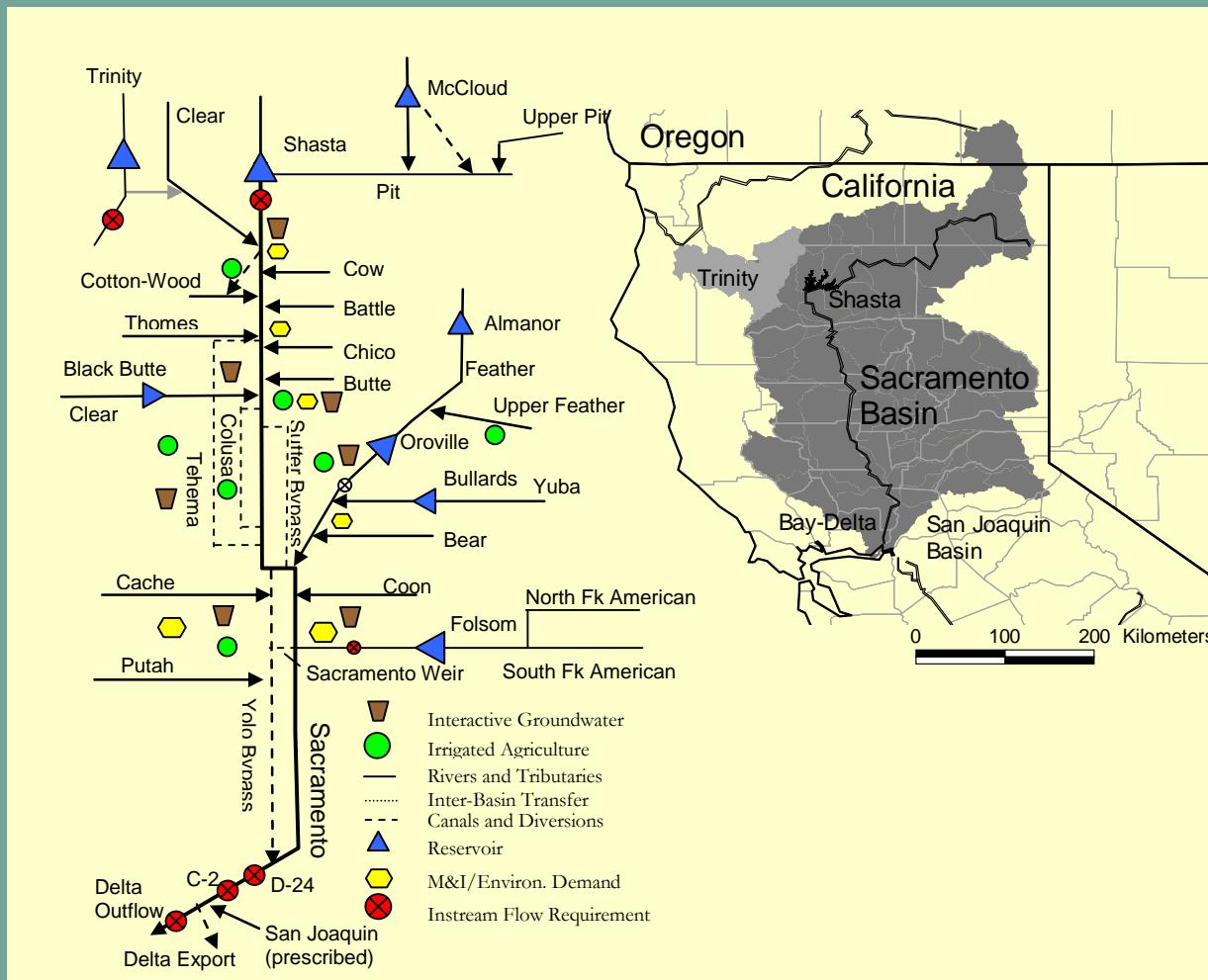
1. Stockholm Environment Institute; 2. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory;
3. UC Berkeley, Dept. of Agricultural and Resource Economics



Overview

- Old and new studies of Valley hydrology and agriculture
- Properties of the model
 - Simulation
 - Transparent structure—hydrology and managed system
 - Main features covered (San Joaquin, East side and Delta)
- Output of model
 - Inflows (earlier)
 - Droughts (possibly more frequent)
 - Crop demands (rising)
 - Exports (falling)
 - Groundwater (falling)
 - Crop adaptation

Sacramento Valley WEAP Model

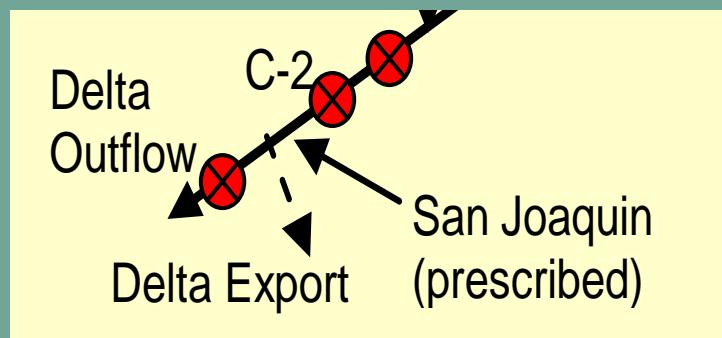


Sacramento, Western San Joaquin and Tulare Basins



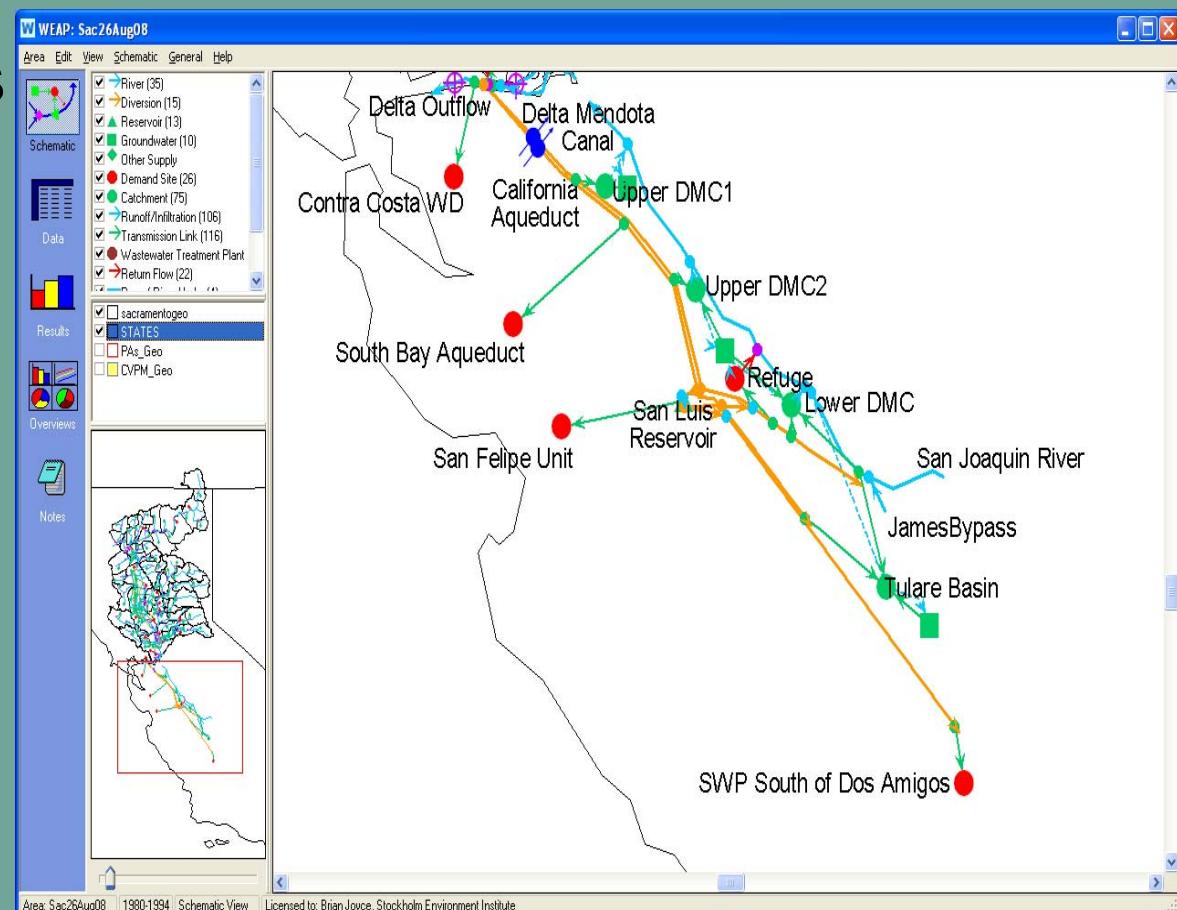
Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta

- Sacramento Valley WEAP model:
 - Fixed San Joaquin River inflows to historical time series
 - Fixed Delta exports to historical time series

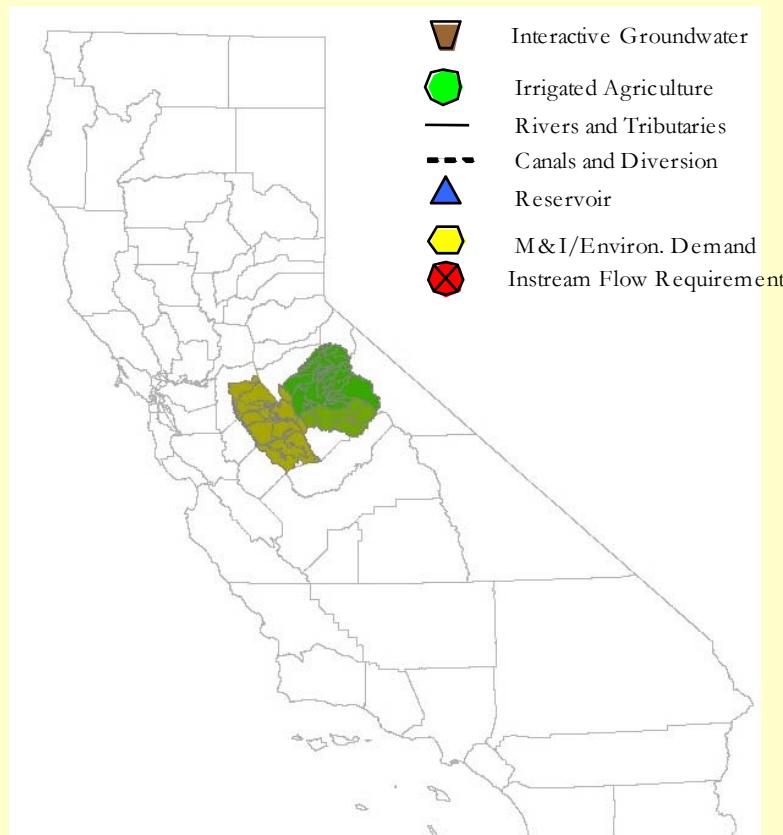


Adding Westside San Joaquin Demands

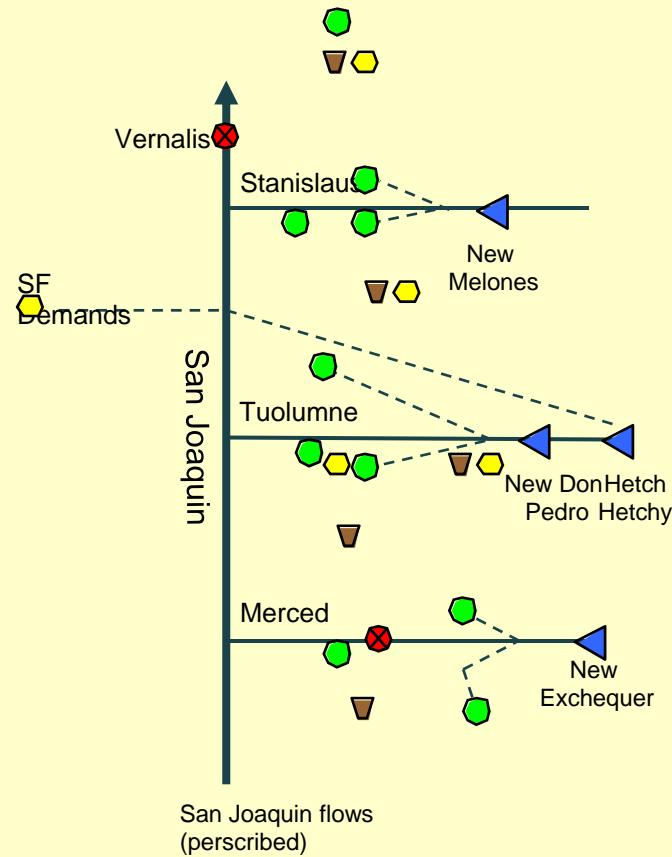
- Disaggregates delta exports to principal agricultural and M&I demand areas
- Agricultural demands are climate driven
- Includes main infrastructural components: California Aqueduct, Delta-Mendota Canal, San Luis Reservoir.



Adding East Side San Joaquin Demands, the Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced River Basins

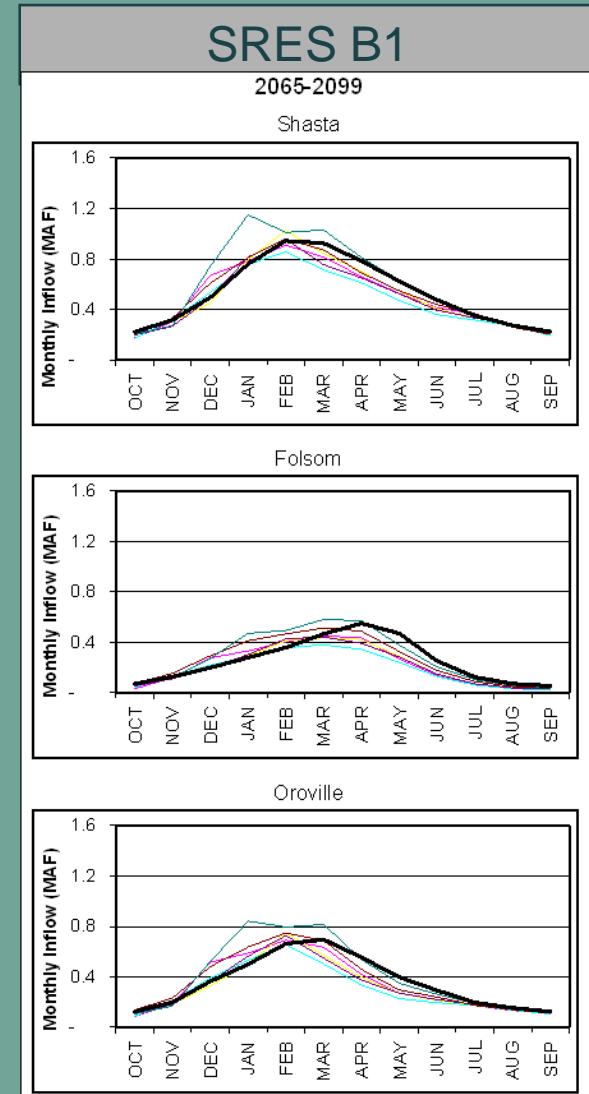
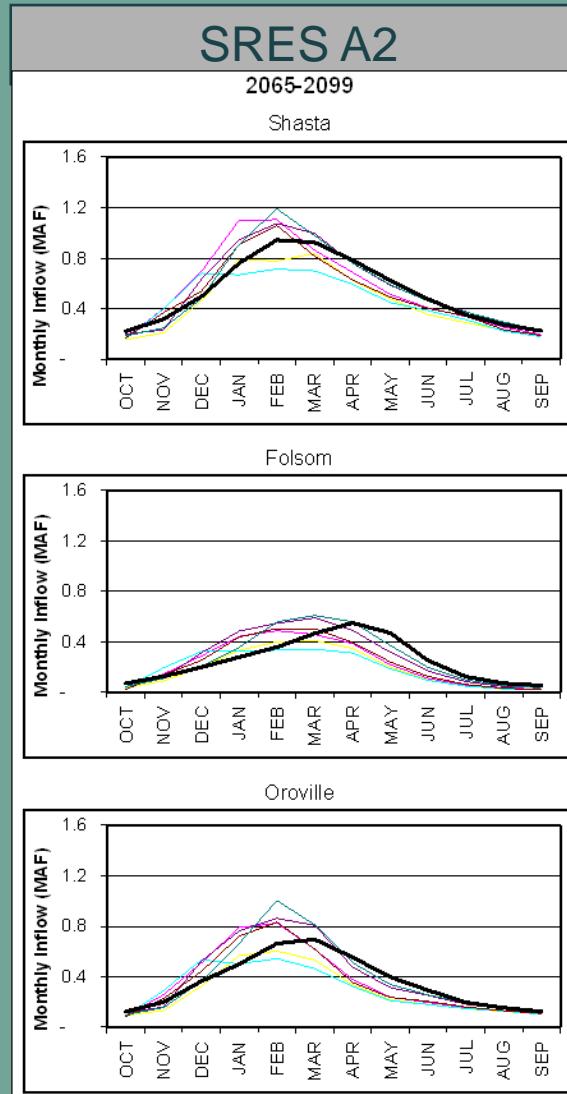


Simplified schematic:



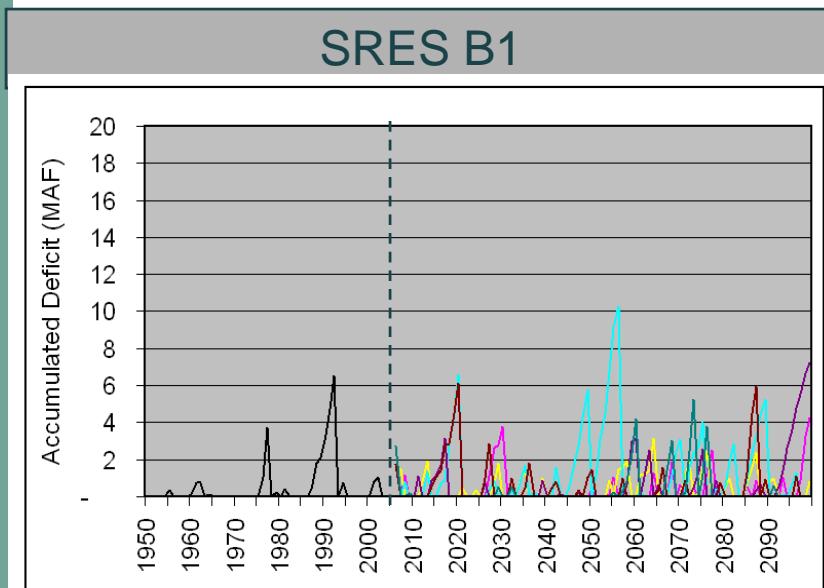
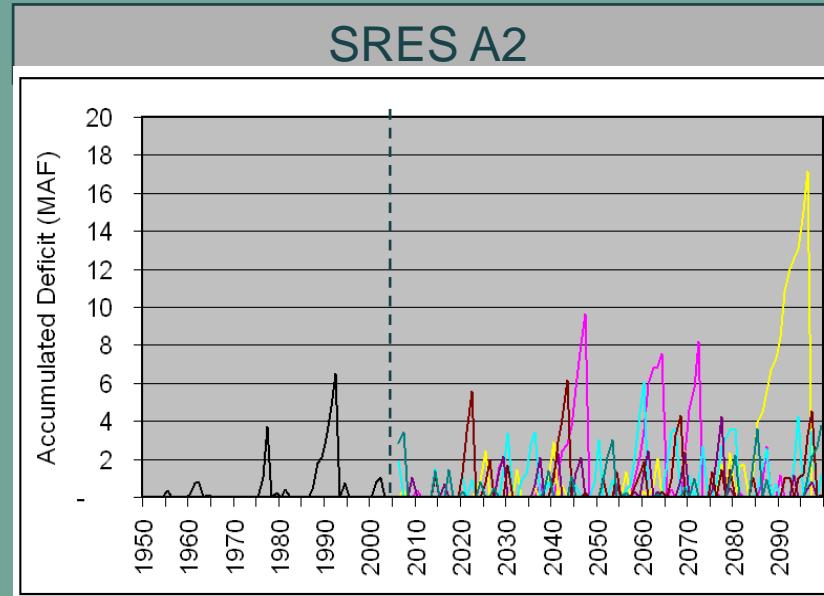
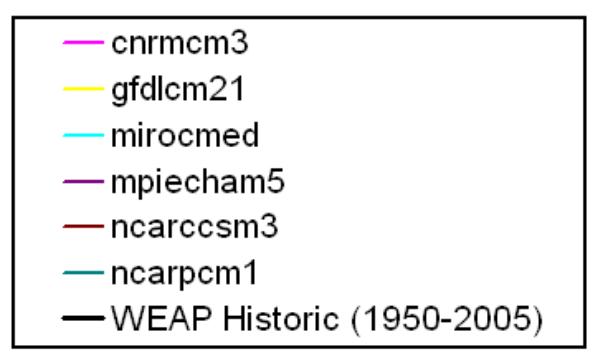
Reservoir Inflows 2065-2099

- Earlier runoff into reservoirs by end of century
- Annual runoff volume about the same



Accumulated Deficits for Sacramento Valley Rivers

- Accumulated deficits suggest stronger drought signals with certain scenarios



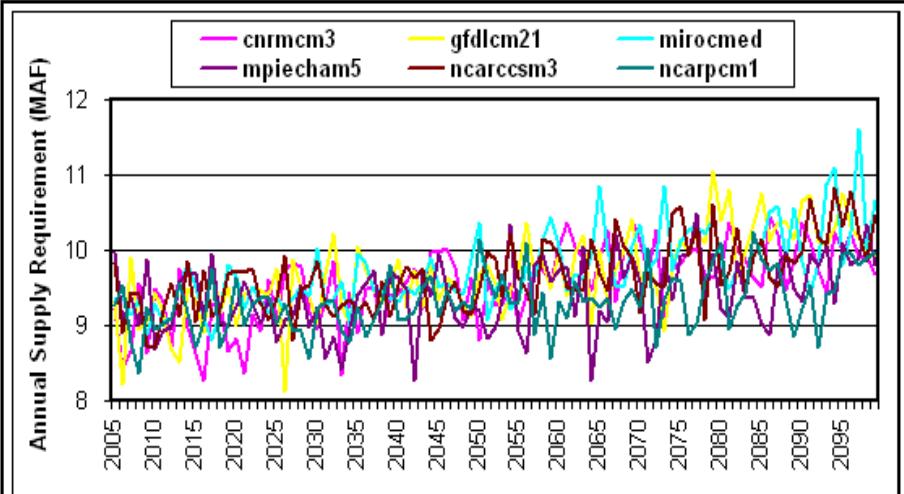
Supply Requirements

Sacramento Valley

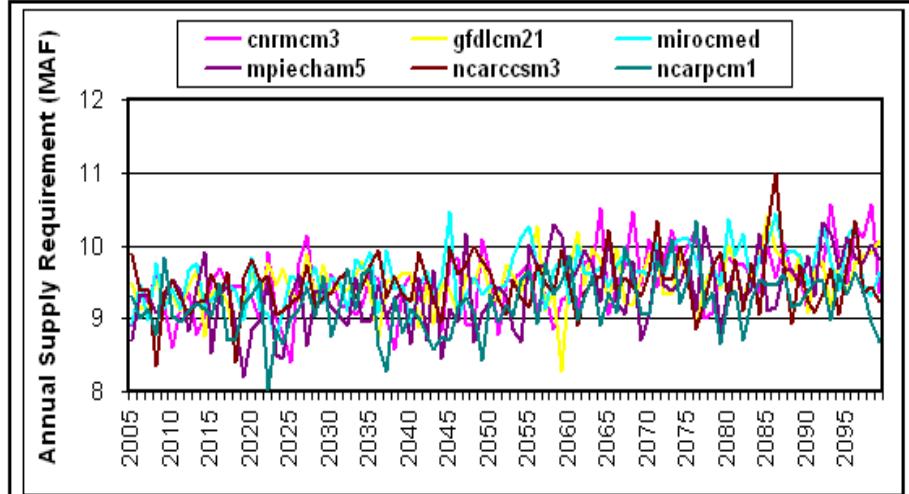
- Increasing agricultural demands for A2 (~10%) and B1 (~7%) by end of century

Sacramento Valley Agriculture

SRES A2



SRES B1



1950 - 2005		2006 - 2034		2035 - 2064		2065 - 2099	
average (maf)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	
cnrmcm3	8.98	9.10	1%	9.55	6%	9.90	10%
gfdlcm21	9.09	9.27	2%	9.61	6%	10.13	11%
mirocmed	9.08	9.34	3%	9.65	6%	10.16	12%
mpiecham5	9.10	9.17	1%	9.37	3%	9.61	6%
ncarccsm3	9.09	9.36	3%	9.53	5%	9.99	10%
ncarpcm1	9.10	9.10	0%	9.34	3%	9.48	4%

1950 - 2005		2006 - 2034		2035 - 2064		2065 - 2099	
average (maf)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	
cnrmcm3	9.08	9.27	2%	9.41	4%	9.75	7%
gfdlcm21	9.09	9.38	3%	9.46	4%	9.63	6%
mirocmed	9.08	9.38	3%	9.58	5%	9.81	8%
mpiecham5	9.07	9.13	1%	9.35	3%	9.60	6%
ncarccsm3	9.06	9.33	3%	9.50	5%	9.58	6%
ncarpcm1	9.07	9.11	0%	9.12	1%	9.37	3%

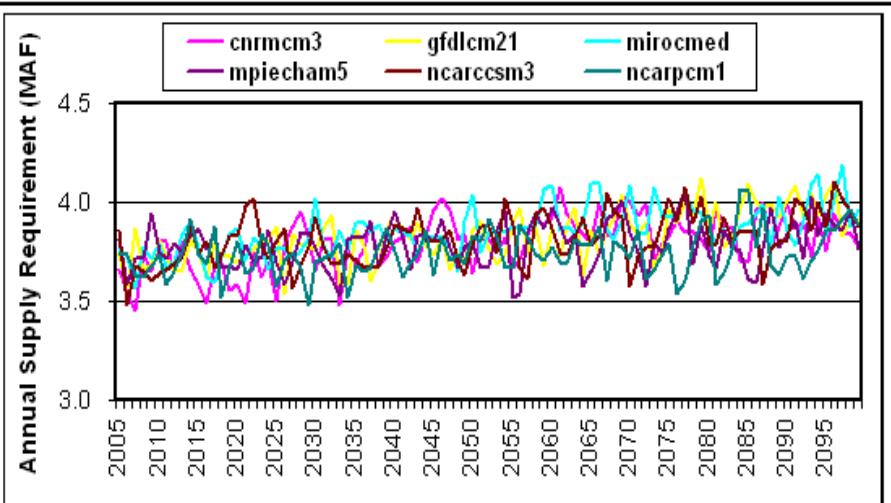
Supply Requirements

Westside San Joaquin

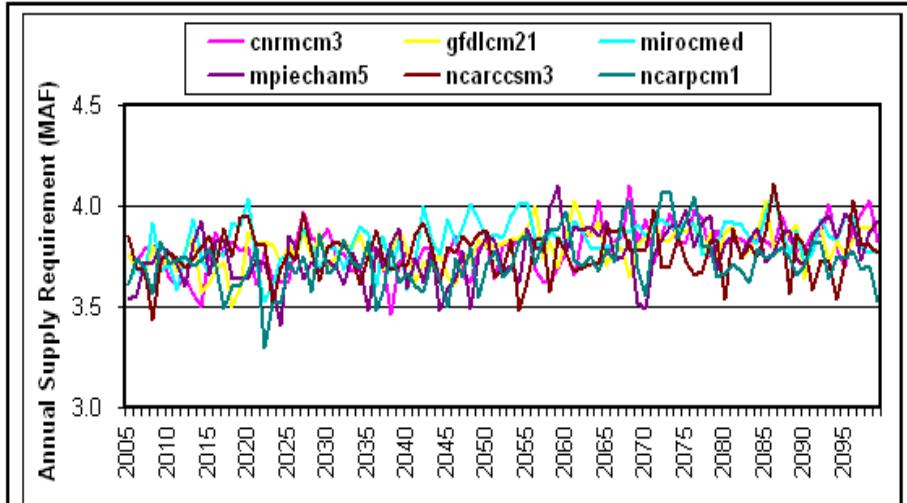
- Increasing agricultural demands for A2 (~6%) and B1 (~5%) by end of century

San Joaquin Valley Agriculture

SRES A2



SRES B1



1950 - 2005		2006 - 2034		2035 - 2064		2065 - 2099	
average (maf)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	
cnrmcm3	3.67	3.68	0%	3.83	4%	3.86	5%
gfdlcm21	3.68	3.74	2%	3.80	3%	3.93	7%
mirocmed	3.68	3.76	2%	3.86	5%	3.94	7%
mpiecham5	3.68	3.74	2%	3.79	3%	3.82	4%
ncarcsm3	3.67	3.75	2%	3.81	4%	3.88	6%
ncarpcm1	3.67	3.70	1%	3.75	2%	3.78	3%

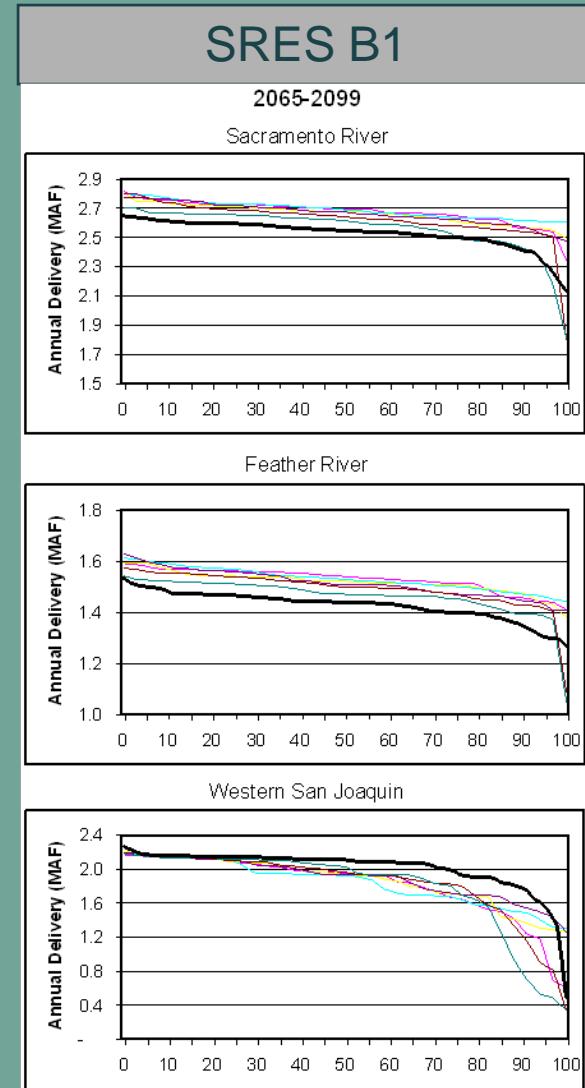
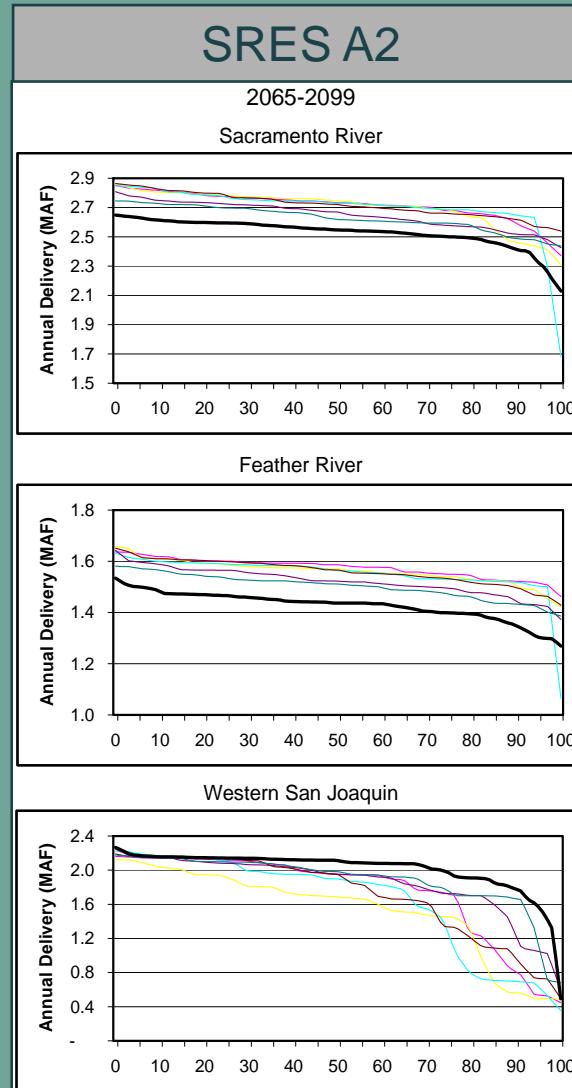
1950 - 2005		2006 - 2034		2035 - 2064		2065 - 2099	
average (maf)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	average (maf)	difference (%)	
cnrmcm3	3.68	3.73	2%	3.75	2%	3.86	5%
gfdlcm21	3.68	3.74	2%	3.79	3%	3.83	4%
mirocmed	3.67	3.76	2%	3.85	5%	3.86	5%
mpiecham5	3.67	3.71	1%	3.76	3%	3.82	4%
ncarcsm3	3.66	3.75	3%	3.75	2%	3.79	3%
ncarpcm1	3.67	3.68	0%	3.71	1%	3.78	3%

Agricultural Deliveries 2065-2099

- Higher consumptive water use in Sacramento Valley may restrict delta exports

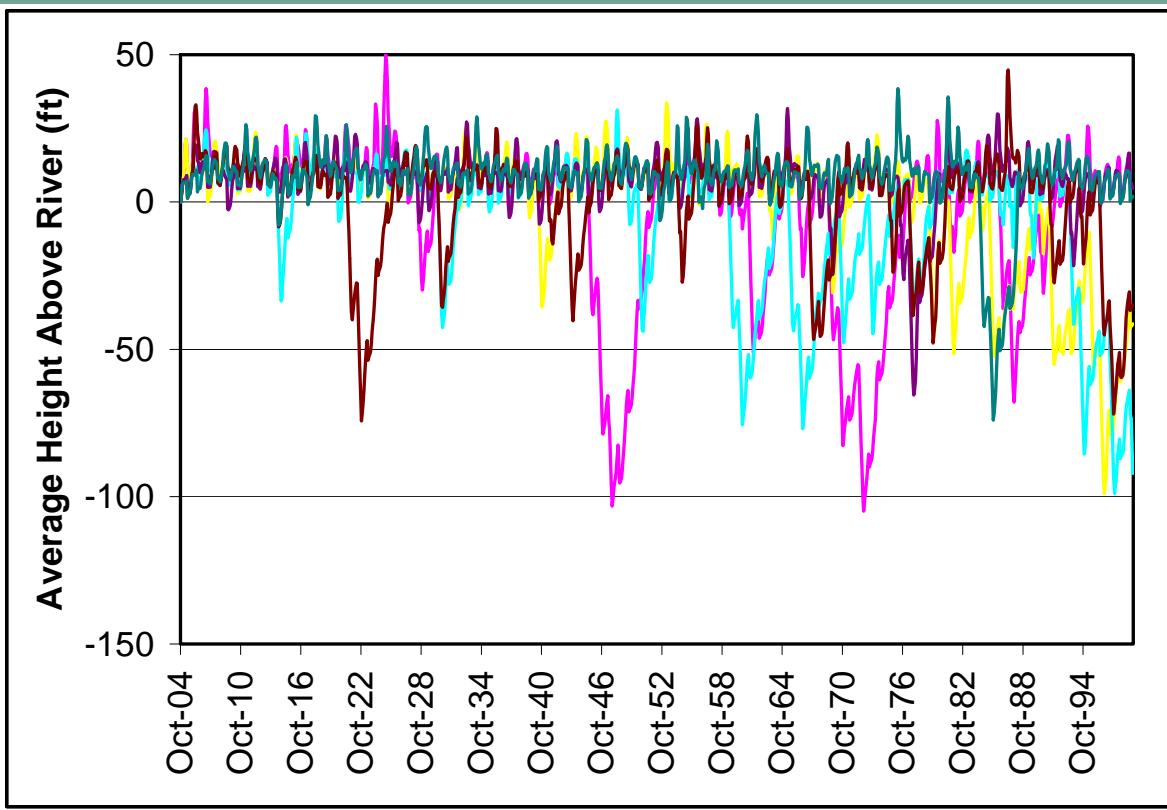
Legend:

- cnrmcm3
- gfdlcm21
- mirocmed
- mpiecham5
- ncarccsm3
- ncarpcm1
- WEAP Historic (1950-2005)

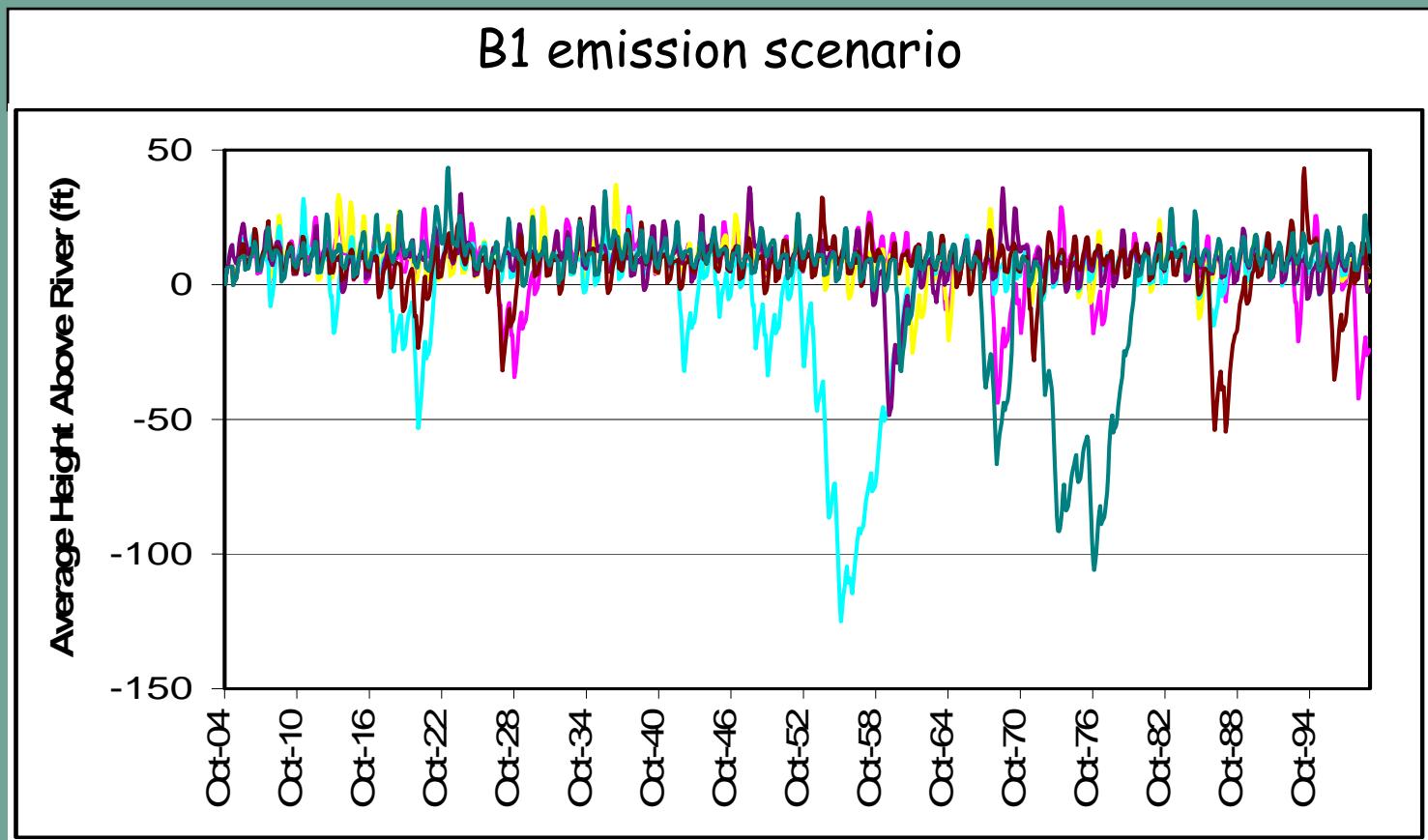


Average groundwater depths in the western San Joaquin Valley

A2 emission scenarios



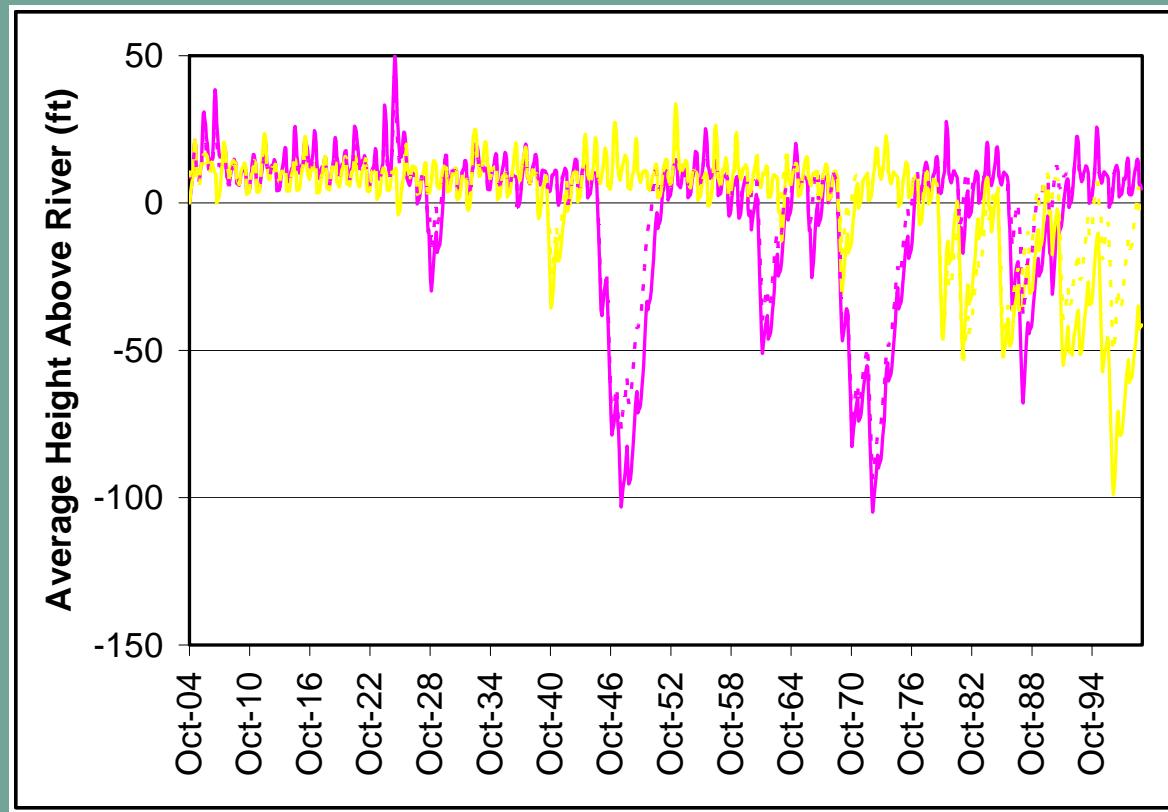
Average groundwater depths in the western San Joaquin Valley



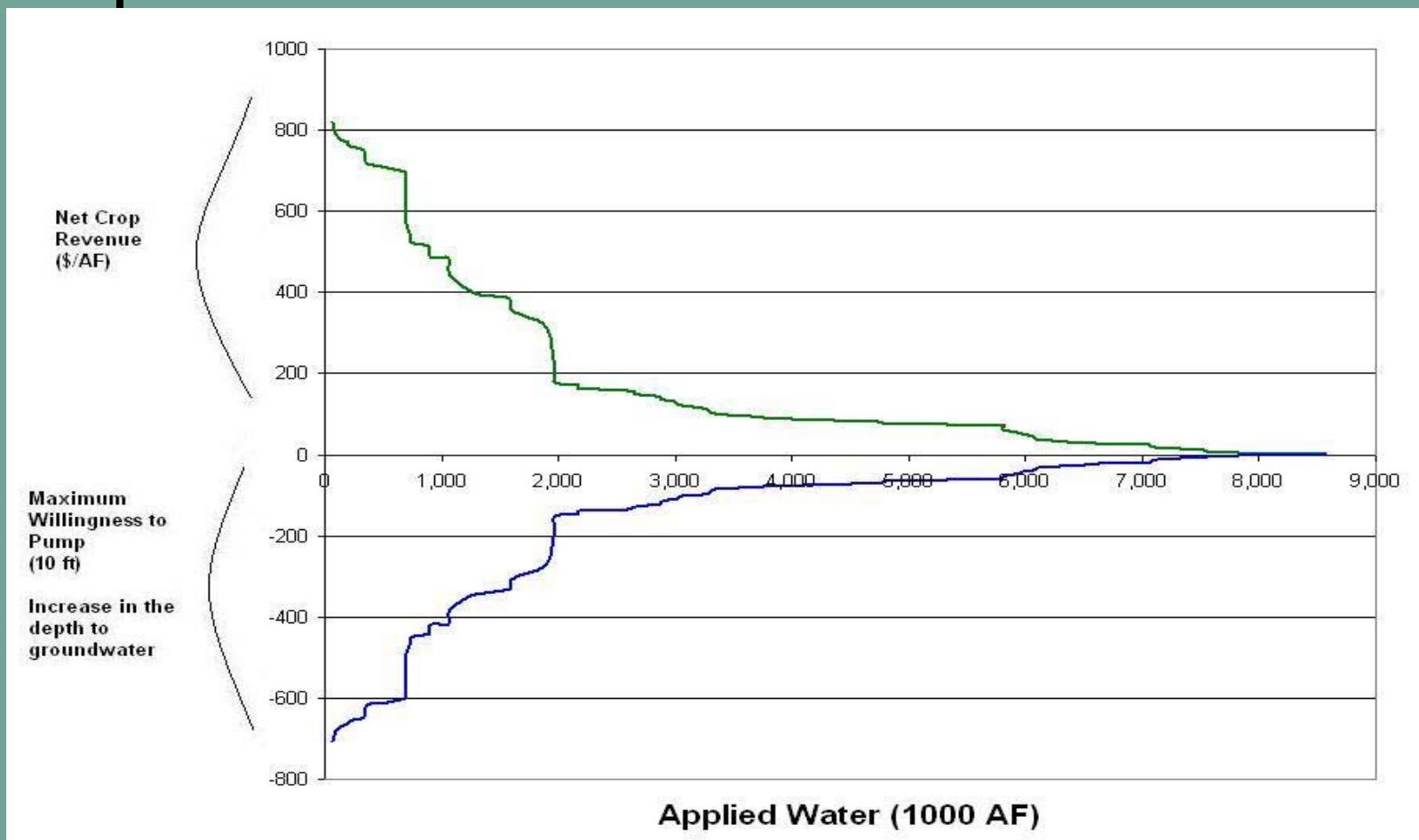
Average groundwater depths in the western San Joaquin Valley

A2 emission scenarios

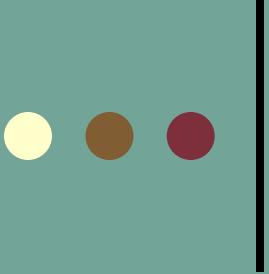
- Cropping shifts reduce groundwater drawdown by reducing crop water demands



Crop response: ...to lower Groundwater Levels

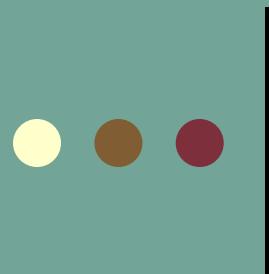


- 16 Crop limits to groundwater depth.
Maximum depth willing to pump, inferred @ .08/kWh



Conclusions

- WEAP model directly evaluates future climate scenarios.
- Estimates increases in water demand associated with higher temperatures.
 - Indicates higher crop water requirements above the Delta
 - Lower exports and deliveries to the San Joaquin Valley
 - Lower groundwater levels.
- Cropping will adapt to changing hydrology



CVPM Response Functions

Estimation Technique

Generate multiple CVPM model outputs:

- base water supply and groundwater depth,
- 10% -20% decrease from base water supply
- 100 –200 foot drop in the groundwater depth
- Model runs provide multiple estimates of crop shares across a range of regional, water supply and groundwater depth inputs.



CVPM Response Function

Multinomial Logit coefficients

	Cereal B1	Orchard B2	Pasture B3	Row B4	Rice B5
Depth (ft)	-0.004	-0.004	-0.005	-0.005	-0.004
Percent supply	6.225	5.992	6.799	6.568	5.999
region 3	-1.287	-2.473	-1.569	0.609	-0.414
region 4	-0.130	-1.412	-2.201	0.681	0.111
region 5	-1.361	-0.405	-1.518	0.931	-2.074
constant	-2.683	-2.235	-3.481	-3.817	-3.074
Obs.	173597				
Log Likelihood		-2.592			
Outcome	Fallow is the comparison crop.				

Accuracy of Response Function

Logit verses historical crop shares

Historic Crop Shares

Year	Cereals	Orchard	Pasture	Rice	Vegetables	Fallow
1989	24.0%	21.5%	17.5%	33.9%	3.1%	0.0%
1990	26.3%	21.7%	16.9%	30.7%	3.0%	0.9%
1991	22.8%	22.6%	18.7%	26.1%	2.3%	5.5%
1992	22.4%	24.1%	17.9%	31.2%	1.6%	2.0%
1993	25.5%	25.2%	20.0%	37.8%	2.0%	-7.6%

Predicted Crop Shares

Year	Cereals	Orchard	Pasture	Rice	Vegetables	Fallow
1989	23.7%	21.2%	17.4%	33.6%	3.1%	1.0%
1990	23.8%	21.6%	17.0%	33.2%	3.1%	1.3%
1991	23.7%	22.5%	15.0%	30.8%	3.2%	4.7%
1992	23%	23%	14%	30%	3%	7%
1993	24%	22%	16%	32%	3%	3%

Estimation Error, Predicted Minus Historic Crop Shares

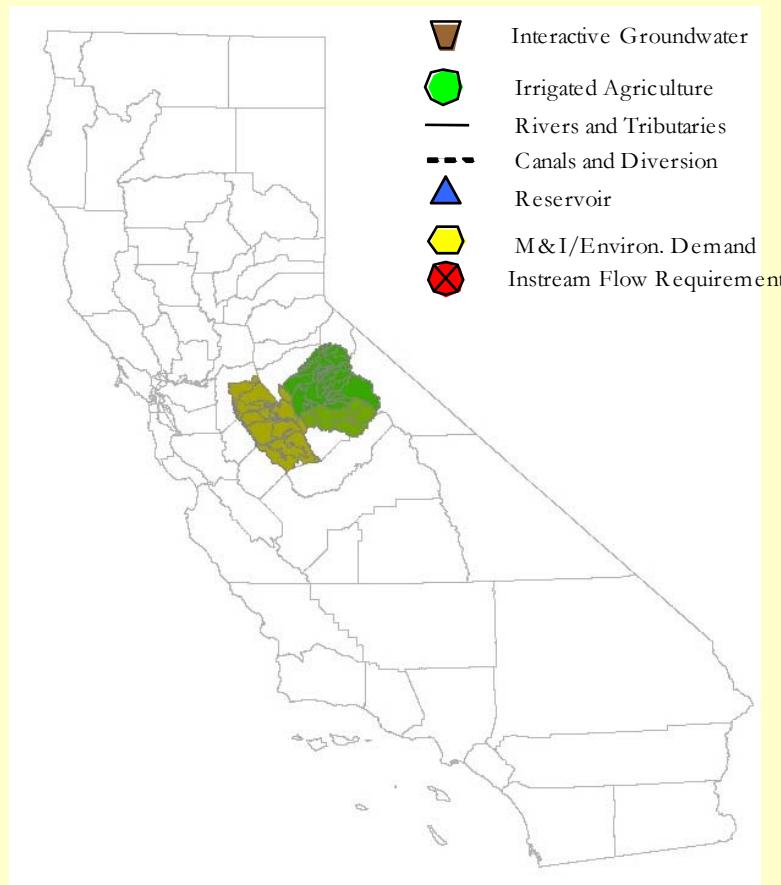
Year	Cereals	Orchard	Pasture	Rice	Vegetables	Fallow
1989	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%	0.0%	1.0%
1990	-2.5%	-0.1%	0.0%	2.5%	0.1%	0.4%
1991	0.9%	-0.1%	-3.7%	4.7%	0.9%	-0.8%
1992	0.9%	-1.5%	-3.7%	-1.5%	1.6%	4.9%
1993	-1.6%	-2.9%	-4.2%	-6.0%	1.2%	10.7%

Source:

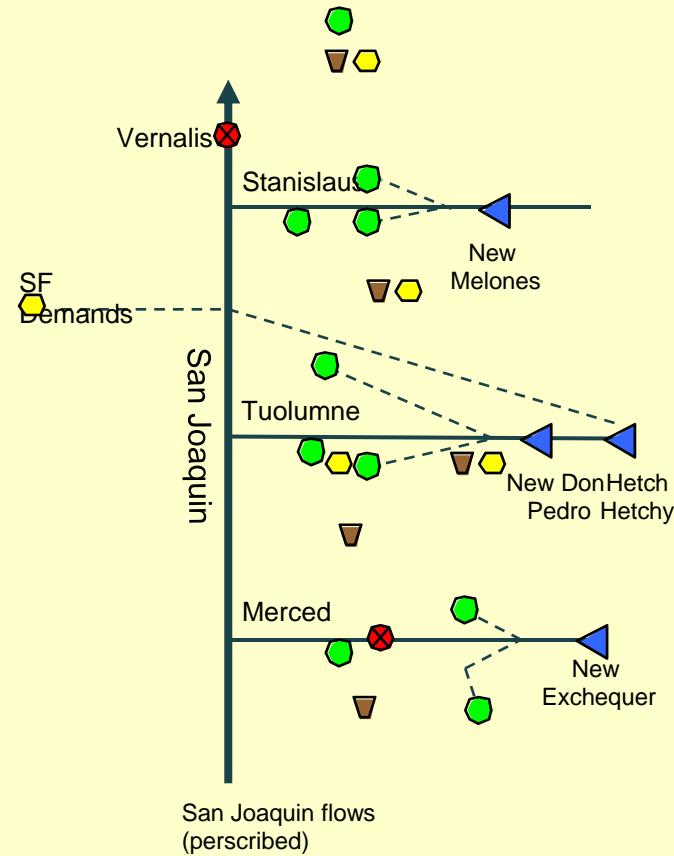
Historic crop shares from County Agricultural Commissioner Reports for Glenn and Colusa County.

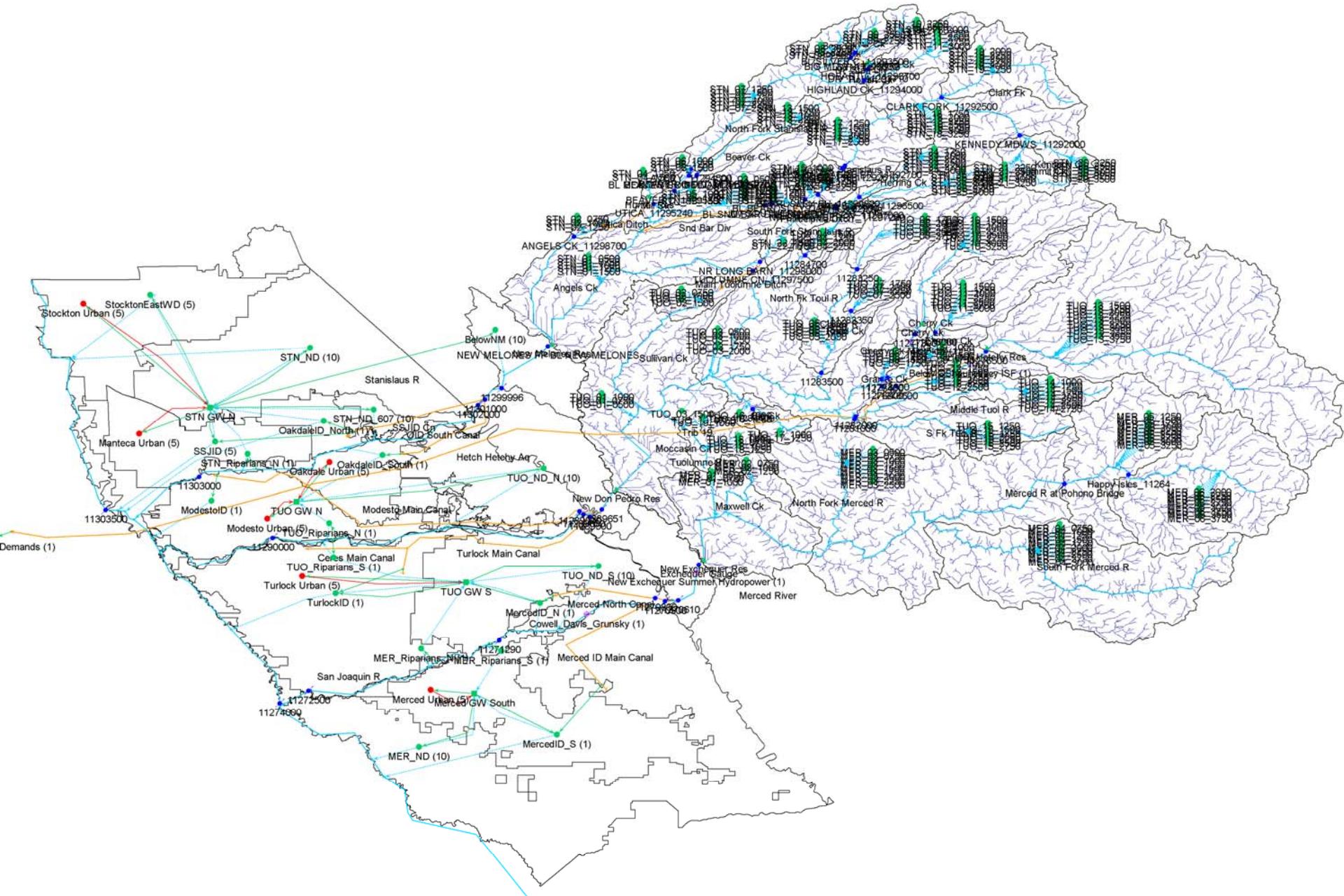
Predicted shares from logit model crop share equations, calibrated to fit Glenn and Colusa County 1989 crop shares

Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Merced River Basins

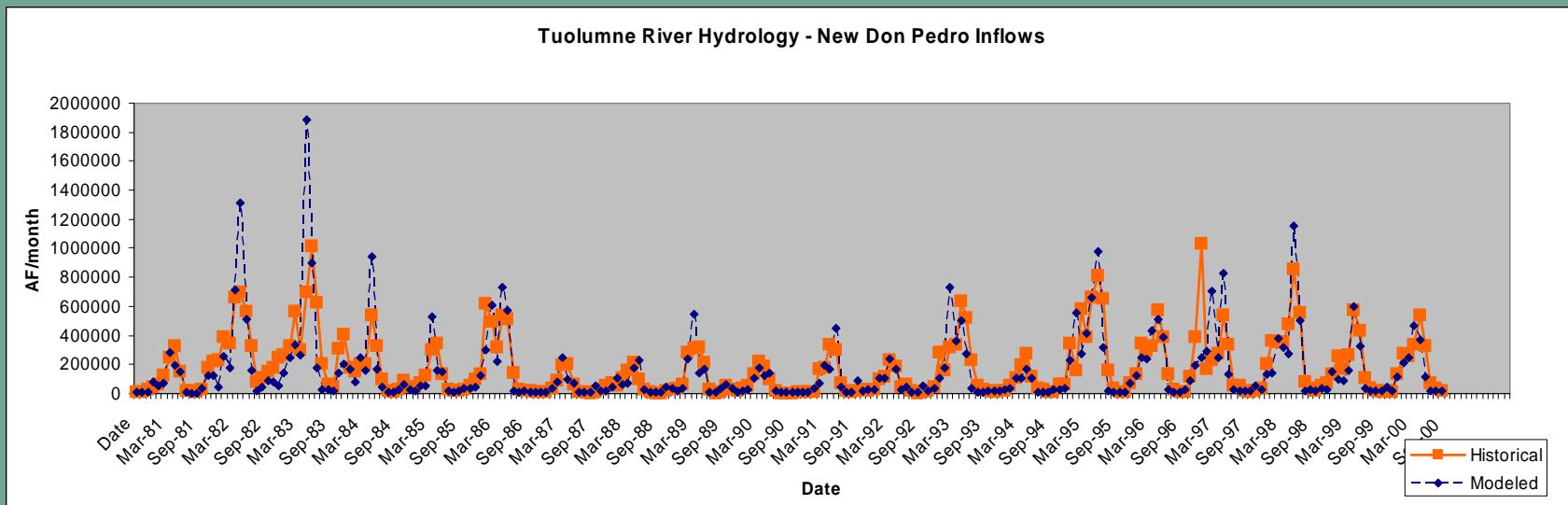
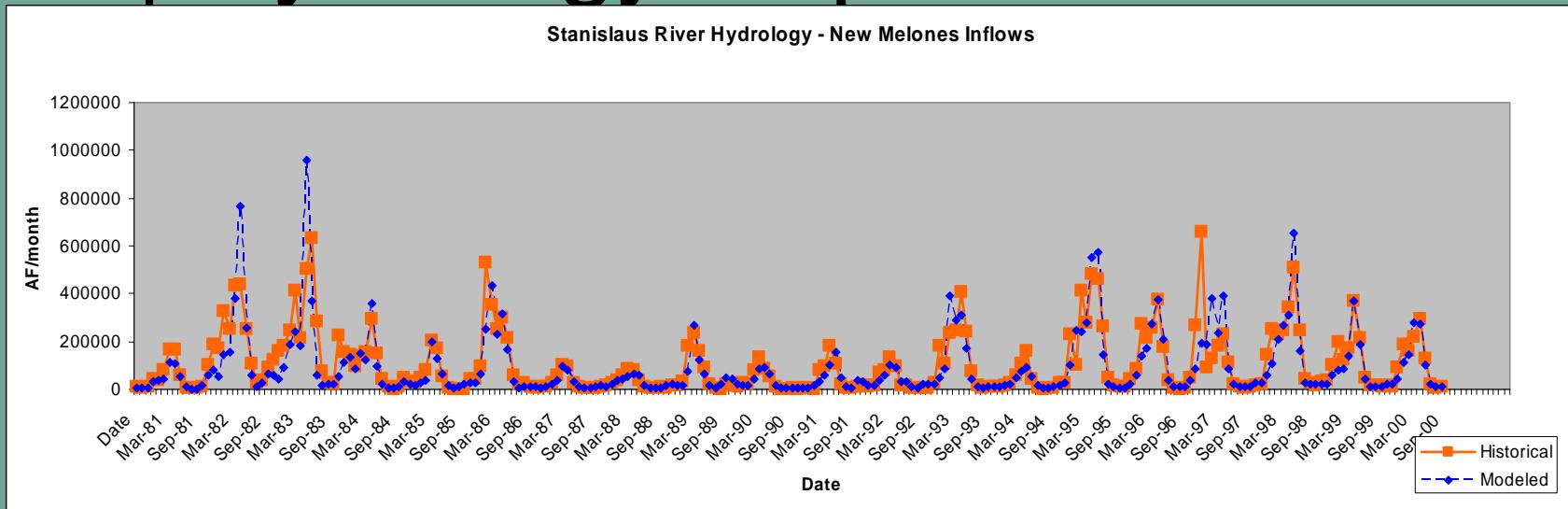


Simplified schematic:





Hydrology Representation



Hydrology Representation

